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ments nature had lavished on his person, the graces with which she had enriched his mind threw a radiance over all the rest of her gifts. Untaught himself in the military art, he became the instructor of his countrymen, and his first efforts were worthy the greatest captain of the age.

"The mind of Wallace was imbued with the most exalted ideas of independence; and the stern and inflexible spirit with which he guarded his own and his country's honour, could only be equalled by the scrupulous delicacy he exercised towards the feelings of others. Loving freedom for her own sake, he considered her sanctuary, wherever placed, as too sacred to be violated. Among the many proofs of this elevation of mind, the following may be mentioned:—On the surrender of de Longueville, the high-spirited Frenchman was anxious to know the name and character of his conqueror. On the name of Wallace being announced to him, he fell on his knees, and thanked God that so worthy an enemy had been his victor; and, according to the custom of the age, he tendered his service, along with his sword. 'Service from you, Sir Thomas,' said the gallant Scot, with an accent of kind familiarity, 'I cannot accept; your friendship is what I desire.' On another occasion, in the heat of an engagement, having, as he conceived, given orders to Sir John Graham in a manner too peremptory—after the victory had been secured, he came up to his brave friend, and surprised him with an humble apology for any thing like harshness he might have displayed in his manner of expressing himself. Graham, however, was quite unconscious of hearing any thing that he had reason to take amiss; and expressed a hope that he would always act towards him and others in the same manner, when the interest of their country was at stake.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Fortunes of Francesco Novello Da Carrara, Lord of Padua. A Historical Tale of the Fourteenth Century, from the Chronicles of Gataro, with notes by David Syme, Esq.—Edinburgh, Constable and Co.; and Hurst and Chance, London. 8vo. pp. 257.

THIS interesting volume is a skilful and unpretending attempt to make the singularly interesting and dramatic life of Francesco, with whose history that of Padua is identified during the fourteenth century, familiar to the English reader. The materials are derived from the narrative of Andrea Gataro, a contemporary chronicler of Padua, from whose prolix and somewhat tedious relation, the work is judiciously abbreviated. It is prefaced by a series of introductory extracts from Galeazzo Gataro, illustrative of the manners and habits of the Italians, and of the history of Padua from the year 1318 to 1385. The narrative of the family of Carrara then begins with the total discomfiture of the great army of Antonio della Scala, lord of Verona, by Francesco, in conjunction with Sir John Hawkwood and Azzo de' Ubaldini, immediately after his father had gained the battle of Brentella, in 1386. The story terminates with the total extinction of the noble house of Carrara, in 1407; and historical notes and illustrations are subjoined.

The King's Own. By the author of the *Naval Officer.* 3 vols. post 8vo.—London, Colburn and Bentley.

In depicting life 'afloat,' the author of these volumes, an English post-captain named Marryat, we believe, is much more accurate and quite as graphic as Cooper, the celebrated American novelist, and like him his powers are by no means confined to the delineation of sea-adventures. The story commences with the mutinies of the Texel and the Nore. The father of the hero (a son of a certain admiral de Courcy, who had married the curate's daughter for love, and had gone to sea as a common sailor to escape his father's fury,) is hanged as a ringleader of the sedition on board the ship to which he belonged. His son, as we have said, becomes, nominally at least, but little more than nominally, the hero of the tale; his first introduction is during the mutiny on board, where he had been allowed to remain with his father, who assumed the name of Peters on running off to sea: the progress of the mutineers, and indeed voyages, and battles, and scenery, and character, and all sorts of things, are vividly and ably described.

Little Willy Peters, who was the idol and the play thing of the ship's crew to which his father belonged, is called the 'King's Own' from the circumstance of being devoted by his dying and repentant father, to the king's service, to atone for and redeem his own disloyalty, and being thereupon marked in the shoulder with the king's broad arrow, by a brother shipmate. This process of tattooing, so common in the British navy, is performed by pricking the shape of the figure required, with the points of needles, and rubbing the bleeding parts with wet gunpowder and ink. After suffering all manner of 'sea changes,' he is at length poniioned, on the eve of his marriage, by the father of his intended bride, and so ends this strange eventful history. The story is, in itself, nothing; but the book is powerfully and pleasingly written, and displays considerable reading and depth of observation, as well as shrewdness and knowledge of the human heart, which is pretty much the same both on land and sea. On the whole, we deem it a very creditable production to captain Marryatt, and recommend it to our readers as one of the best works of its class that we have read.

The English Army in France; being the personal narrative of an Officer. 2 vols. post 8vo.—London, Colburn and Bentley.

OUR readers may remember a book, which we reviewed some time ago, we think in our 13th Number, called "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," by captain Kincaid; well, this is a book of the same class and calibre. Those important categories of human action, the *ubi* and *quando* are the same in both, and the style is as nearly as possible identical. The principal difference seems to lie in this, that whereas the former author was a captain in the rifles, the present 'officer' was the surgeon belonging to a regiment of horse. It would be injustice, however, not to add, that besides an amusing racconto of light military anecdote and drolleries, that serve to pass the time pleasantly enough, there is mingled, here and there, some useful information respecting manners, scenery and society in France, and occasional observations that border upon serious reflection.

The Encyclopædia Britannica; new edition, with the Supplement to the former editions incorporated, and illustrated by an entirely new set of Engravings on steel. Edited by Professor Napier. Vol. I. Part II.—Black, Edinburgh.

We have already had occasion to notice the first part of the new edition of this great and valuable work, in terms of decided approbation. We are happy to add, that the punctual appearance of the second, and the judicious blending, not only of the former supplement, but of every new discovery made since it was written, with the various subjects of the original text, fully justifies the anticipations we had formed, so far at least as the work has yet advanced. The plates are also highly creditable, the figures are drawn with spirit and truth, and engraved in the very best style. The preliminary dissertations, which will occupy the whole of the first volume, are well known as most elaborate and admirable compositions.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and Art. New Series.—London, Colburn and Bentley.

ANTIQUITIES.

In the last number of this able Journal, which is, we believe, published under the direction of Mr. Brande, at the Royal Institution, we observe a very profound and curious article, entitled "Fragments on Egyptian Literature." We have learned with great pleasure that it is from the pen of our countryman, Dr. Hincks, a quondam fellow of the University of Dublin, and now, we believe, Rector of Killieagh. It sets out with some curious and very learned remarks on the Egyptian word for God, and on the names of Osiris and Isis; it then proceeds to trace the family of Rameses the Great, and concludes with a very important account of the Doctor's discovery of a Hieroglyphical tablet in the British Museum, commemorative of Julius Caesar. We extract a portion of the latter part of the paper, which, both from its subject and its author, will, we think, be very interesting to many of our readers:

"*Pedigree of Rameses the Great.*—In the present state of things, that person must be considered as very rash who should give an opinion, founded on merely probable grounds, respecting any point in Egyptian history or chronology. It is hard to say how soon some monument may be discovered in that country which may decide the question one way or other, or which may, at least, furnish additional grounds on which an opinion may be founded. In the present instance I do not mean to commit the fault that I have pointed out. Suspending my own opinion as to the parentage of the Egyptian hero, I would merely point out the unwarrantable inferences that have been made by M. Champollion and others on the subject; I would refer to the authorities on which they propose to rely, and shew that these very authorities would rather authorize an opposite conclusion.

"M. Champollion always speaks of Rameses the Great as the grandson of Rameses Meiamoun, and as the son of Amenophis, who succeeded that prince; and who, it has been